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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/846,074	04/30/2001	Edward O. Clapper	INTL-0567-US (P11338)	4543

7590 08/15/2005
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EXAMINER

DHARIA, PRABODH M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2673

DATE MAILED: 08/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/846,074	Applicant(s) CLAPPER, EDWARD O.	
	Examiner Prabodh M. Dharja	Art Unit 2673	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 June 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-14,17,18,20-22,26,27 and 29-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 2,15,16,19,23-25 and 28 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-14,17,18,20-22,26,27 and 29-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 36 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 April 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>07-06-04</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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1. **Status:** Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted on 06-30-2005 under amendments have been placed of record in the file. Claims 1,3-14,17,18,20-22,26,27 and 29-36 are pending in this action and 2,15,16,19,23-25 and 28 are cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 1,3-5,7,8,11-14,31,35,36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The characteristic is not recited or described in specification .

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Where applicant acts as his or her own lexicographer to specifically define a term of a claim contrary to its ordinary meaning, the written description must clearly redefine the claim term and set forth the uncommon definition so as to put one reasonably skilled in the art on notice that the applicant intended to so redefine that claim term. *Process Control Corp. v. HydReclaim Corp.*, 190 F.3d 1350, 1357, 52 USPQ2d 1029, 1033 (Fed. Cir. 1999). The term “characteristic ” in claims 1,3-5,7,8,11-14,31,35,36 is used by the claim to mean “moving”,

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while the accepted meaning is “(trait or quality) pointing or indicating position or highlight a position.” The term is indefinite because the specification does not clearly redefine the term.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1,3-6,8-11,13,14,17,18,21,22,26,27 and 29-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goodman et al. (6,100,875) in view of Franz et al. (6,107,996); Liebenow et al. (2003/0107557 A1) and Duffield et al. (4,959,720).

Regarding Claim 1, Goodman et al. teaches an apparatus (Col. 2, Lines 9,10) comprising: a keyboard (Col. 3, Line 35); and a controller to detect when a processor based system enters a text entry mode (Col. 5, Lines 35-57 controller determines it is text entry or not; pointing device is operable) and to adjust a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting the key activation (Col. 2, Lines 9-11, Col. 3, Lines 45-56). And pointing device operable during text entry mode (Col. 5, Lines 35-58).

However, Goodman et al. fails to teach or recite specifically a controller to change a characteristic of a cursor of the pointing device to avoid inadvertent interruption of text entry in the text entry mode.

However, Franz et al. teaches a controller (Col. 10, Lines 38-46) to change a characteristic of a cursor of the pointing device to avoid inadvertent interruption of text entry in the text entry mode (Col. 13, Line 48 to Col. 14, Line 4 text entry is through key switches; cursor freezing (characteristic of cursor) takes place during the actuation of key switches) and a pointing device is operable during a text entry mode (Col. 11, Lines 14-40, Col.10, Lines 1-46).

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate teaching of Franz et al. in Goodman et al. teaching for having a user friendly integrated keyboard with pointing device and reduce the restriction in operation as well as duplication of the hardware.

Goodman et al. teaches an apparatus (Col. 2, Lines 9,10) comprising: a keyboard (Col. 3, Line 35); and a controller to detect when a processor based system enters a text entry mode (Col. 5, Lines 35-57 controller determines it is text entry or not; pointing device is operable) and to adjust a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting the key activation (Col. 2, Lines 9-11, Col. 3, Lines 45-56).

However, Goodman et al. fails to teach or recite specifically a processor based system enters a text entry mode and in response to detection of the entry into the text entry mode changing the mode of operation of a cursor to avoid inadvertent interruption of text entry.

However, Liebenow et al. teaches a processor based system enters a text entry mode and in response to detection of the entry into the text entry mode changing the mode of operation of a cursor to avoid inadvertent interruption of text entry (page 1, paragraph 10, page 2, paragraph 21, page 3, paragraph 28,29, teaches by disabling the driver it is freezing (characteristic of cursor)

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the cursor) and moving a cursor to a pre-selected area on a display device (page 2, paragraph 21) and a pointing device that is operable during text entry (page 2, paragraph 21,22).

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate teaching of Liebenow et al. in Goodman et al. teaching for having a user friendly integrated keyboard with pointing device and reduce the restriction in operation as well as duplication of the hardware.

Goodman et al. teaches an apparatus (Col. 2, Lines 9,10) comprising: a keyboard (Col. 3, Line 35); and a controller to detect when a processor based system enters a text entry mode (Col. 5, Lines 35-57 controller determines it is text entry or not; pointing device is operable) and to adjust a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting the key activation (Col. 2, Lines 9-11, Col. 3, Lines 45-56).

However, Goodman et al. fails to teach or recite specifically moving a cursor to a pre-selected area on a display device.

However, Duffield et al. teaches moving a cursor to a pre-selected area on a display device (Col. 4, Lines 34-42, Col. 4, Line 56 to Col. 5, Line 41, Label area i.e. cursor is not pointing in the same position).

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate teaching of Duffield et al. in Goodman et al. teaching for having a user friendly display system, allows user to enter a text label, and using the label allows user to tuned specific TV channels.

Regarding Claim 3, Goodman et al. teaches the keyboard comprises the pointing device (Col. 6, Lines 59-62).

Franz et al. teaches the controller prevents movement or freezing, (characteristic of cursor) of the moved cursor while in text entry mode (Col. 13, Line 62 to Col. 14, Line 4, Col. 30, Lines 3-14).

Liebenow et al. teaches the controller prevents movement (or stopping or freezing, characteristic of cursor) of the moved cursor while in text entry mode (page 1, paragraph 10, page 2, paragraph 21, page 3, paragraph 28,29).

Regarding Claim 4, Franz et al. teaches the controller changes a characteristic of the cursor reduces the sensitivity of the cursor while text entry mode is detected (Col. 13, Line 62 to Col. 14, Line 4).

Liebenow et al. teaches the controller reduces sensitivity of the cursor in response to detection of the entry into text entry mode (page 1, paragraph 10, page 2, paragraph 21, page 3, paragraph 28,29).

Regarding Claim 5, Goodman et al. teaches the controller changes a characteristic of the cursor by moving the cursor in response to activation of pre-selected key (Col. 4, Lines 58-64).

Duffield et al. teaches the controller changes a characteristic of the cursor by (Col. 3, Lines 23-32) moving a cursor to a pre-selected area on a display device (Col. 4, Lines 34-42, Col. 4, Line 56 to Col. 5, Line 41, Label area i.e. cursor is not pointing in the same position).

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Regarding Claim 6, Goodman et al. teaches the controller adjusts the cursor to the cursor's unchanged state until text entry is no longer detected or text entry mode is exited (Col. 6, Lines 52-55).

Liebenow et al. teaches the controller adjusts the cursor until text entry is no longer detected or text entry mode is exited (page 1, paragraph 10, page 2, paragraph 21, page 3, paragraph 28,29).

Franz et al. teaches restoring the moved cursor to the cursor's unchanged state a position on the display for text entry or text entry mode is exited (Col. 16, Line 66 to col. 17, Line 5, Col. 22, Lines 41-48).

Regarding Claim 8, Liebenow et al. teaches a processor based system enters a text entry mode and in response to detection of the entry into the text entry mode changing the mode of operation of a cursor to avoid inadvertent interruption of text entry (page 1, paragraph 10, page 2, paragraph 21, page 3, paragraph 28,29, teaches by disabling the driver it is freezing (characteristic of cursor) and the controller changes the characteristic of the cursor of one of a trackball device, touch pad device, and mouse device (page 1, paragraph 10, page 2, paragraph 21, page 3, paragraph 28,29).

Regarding Claim 9, Goodman et al. teaches the controller detects a selection of a designated key of a said keyboard, and in response to said selection releases the cursor from a changed characteristic (Col.6, Lines 52-55, Col. 5, Lines 35-38).

Franz et al. teaches the controller detects a selection of a designated key of a said keyboard, and in response to said selection releases the moved cursor (Col. 13, Line 66 to col. 14, Line 4).

Regarding Claim 10, Goodman et al. teaches the controller changes a characteristic of the cursor by moving the cursor in response to activation of pre-selected key (Col. 4, Lines 58-64) and a method, comprising: and adjusting a cursor i.e. changing a characteristic of the cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting the selection of the at least one non specific key (Col.6, Lines 52-55, Col. 5, Lines 35-38, Col. 3, Lines 45-52) and a controller to detect when a processor based system enters a text entry mode (Col. 5, Lines 35-38 controller determines it is text entry or not) and to adjust a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting the key activation (Col. 2, Lines 9-11, Col. 3, Lines 45-56).

Liebenow et al. teaches a method, comprising: detection of the entry of a processor based system into a text entry mode and adjusting a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting entry into text entry mode said adjust of said cursor to reduce accidental interruption of text entry (page 1, paragraph 10, page 2, paragraphs 18,21, page 3, paragraph 28,29).

Franz et al. teaches in response to detecting entry into the text entry mode, changing a characteristic of a cursor; the adjustment of said cursor to minimize inadvertent interruption of user input (Col. 13, Line 62 to Col. 14, Line 4, Col. 18, Line 57 to Col. 19, Line 9, Col. 19, Line 52 to Col. 20, Line 5).

Regarding Claim 11, Goodman et al. teaches the changing a characteristic of the cursor comprises changing a characteristic of the cursor the cursor to a pre-selected area of a graphical user interface (Col.6, Lines 52-55, Col. 5, Lines 35-38, Col. 3, Lines 45-52, Col. 3, Line 67 to Col. 4, Line 6).

Regarding Claim 13, Franz et al. teaches the changing a characteristic of the cursor comprises preventing the moved cursor from being repositioned while in text entry mode (Col. 13, Line 62 to Col. 14, Line 4).

Liebenow et al. teaches the changing a characteristic of the cursor comprises preventing the moved cursor from being repositioned while in text entry mode (page 2, paragraph 21).

Regarding Claim 14, Goodman et al. teaches the changing a characteristic of the cursor comprises the changing a characteristic of the cursor based on a selection of a pre-selected key (Col. 4, Lines 58-64, Col. 3, Lines 45-51, Col.6, Lines 52-55, Col. 5, Lines 35-38, Col. 3, Lines 45-52, Col. 3, Line 67 to Col. 4, Line 6).

Franz et al. teaches changing a characteristic of the cursor comprises changing a characteristic of the cursor the cursor based on a selection of a pre-selected key (Col. 13, Line 66 to col. 14, Line 17).

Regarding Claim 17, Goodman et al. teaches an article comprising one or more machine-readable storage media containing instructions that when executed enable a processor to: detect a non specific key activation; and move a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting the

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entry into text entry mode (Col. 6, Lines 23-46, Col. 3, Lines 52) and the changing a characteristic of the cursor comprises changing a characteristic of the cursor the cursor to a pre-selected area of a graphical user interface (Col.6, Lines 52-55, Col. 5, Lines 35-38, Col. 3, Lines 45-52, Col. 3, Line 67 to Col. 4, Line 6).

Franz et al. teaches in response to detecting entry into the text entry mode, changing a characteristic of a cursor; the control of said cursor to enable user input without accidental interference from said pointing device (Col. 13, Line 62 to Col. 14, Line 4, Col. 18, Line 57 to Col. 19, Line 9, Col. 19, Line 52 to Col. 20, Line 5).

Liebenow et al. teaches a processor based system enters a text entry mode and in response to detection of the entry into the text entry mode changing the mode of operation of a cursor to avoid inadvertent interruption of text entry (page 1, paragraph 10, page 2, paragraph 21, page 3, paragraph 28,29) and moving a cursor to a pre-selected area on a display device (page 2, paragraph 21).

Duffield et al. teaches moving a cursor to a pre-selected area on a display device (Col. 4, Lines 34-42, Col. 4, Line 56 to Col. 5, Line 41, Label area) and the controller changes a characteristic of the cursor by (Col. 3, Lines 23-32) moving a cursor to a pre-selected area on a display device (Col. 4, Lines 34-42, Col. 4, Line 56 to Col. 5, Line 41, Label area i.e. cursor is not pointing in the same position).

Regarding Claim 18, Franz et al. teaches the instructions when executed enable the processor to lock the moved cursor of the pointing device at the selected position until text entry is no longer detected (Col. 13, Line 62 to Col. 14, Line 17).

Liebenow et al. teaches a processor based system enters a text entry mode and in response to detection of the entry into the text entry mode changing the mode of operation of a cursor to avoid inadvertent interruption of text entry (page 1, paragraph 10, page 2, paragraphs 18,21, page 3, paragraph 28,29).

Regarding Claim 21, Franz et al. teaches the instructions when executed enable the processor to adjust the sensitivity of the pointing device in response to detecting entry into text entry mode (Col. 10, Lines 7-24).

Liebenow et al. teaches a processor based system enters a text entry mode and in response to detection of the entry into the text entry mode changing the mode of operation of a cursor to avoid inadvertent interruption of text entry (page 1, paragraph 10, page 2, paragraph 21, page 3, paragraph 28,29).

Regarding Claim 22, Franz et al. teaches the instructions when executed enable the processor to control the cursor of the pointing device based on the key activation of one or more pre-selected keys, the pre-selected key in close proximity to the pointing device (Col. 22, Lines 4-34).

Regarding Claim 26, Goodman et al. teaches a system comprising: a pointing device; a keyboard having one or more keys (Col. 6, Lines 59-62); and teaches an apparatus (Col. 2, Lines 9,10) comprising: an interface (Col. 5, Lines 18,19, Col. 5, Lines 26-34); and a controller to detect when a processor based system enters a text entry mode (Col. 5, Lines 35-38) and to

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adjust a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting the key activation (Col. 2, Lines 9-11, Col. 3, Lines 45-56).

Franz et al. teaches the adjustment of said cursor to enable key activation without unwanted input from said pointing device (Col. 13, Line 62 to Col. 14, Line 4, Col. 18, Line 57 to Col. 19, Line 9, Col. 19, Line 52 to Col. 20, Line 5).

Liebenow et al. teaches a processor based system enters a text entry mode and in response to detection of the entry into the text entry mode changing the mode of operation of a cursor to avoid inadvertent interruption of text entry (page 1, paragraph 10, page 2, paragraph 21, page 3, paragraph 28,29) and moving a cursor to a pre-selected area on a display device (page 2, paragraph 21).

Duffield et al. teaches moving a cursor to a pre-selected area on a display device (Col. 4, Lines 34-42, Col. 4, Line 56 to Col. 5, Line 41, Label area) and moving a cursor to a pre-selected area on a display device (Col. 4, Lines 34-42, Col. 4, Line 56 to Col. 5, Line 41, Label area) and the controller changes a characteristic of the cursor by (Col. 3, Lines 23-32) moving a cursor to a pre-selected area on a display device (Col. 4, Lines 34-42, Col. 4, Line 56 to Col. 5, Line 41, Label area i.e. cursor is not pointing in the same position).

Regarding Claim 27, Goodman et al. modified by Franz et al. teaches the keyboard comprises the pointing device (Col. 6, Lines 59-62).

Liebenow et al. teaches the controller adjusts the cursor of one of a trackball device, touch pad device, or mouse device (page 1, paragraph 10, page 2, paragraph 21, page 3, paragraph 28,29).

Regarding Claim 29, Franz et al. teaches the controller prevents the cursor from moving while in the text entry mode (Col. 22, Lines 29-34).

Liebenow et al. teaches a processor based system enters a text entry mode and in response to detection of the entry into the text entry mode changing the mode of operation of a cursor to avoid inadvertent interruption of text entry (page 1, paragraph 10, page 2, paragraph 21, page 3, paragraph 28,29).

Regarding Claim 30, Franz et al. teaches the controller stops adjusting the cursor (the controller changes a characteristic of the cursor) of the pointing device if the entry into the text entry has stopped (Col. 23, Lines 6-10).

Liebenow et al. teaches the controller stops adjusting the cursor (the controller changes a characteristic of the cursor) of the pointing device if the entry into the text entry has stopped (page 1, paragraph 10, page 2, paragraph 21, page 3, paragraph 28,29).

Regarding Claim 31, Goodman et al. teaches the controller changing characteristic of the cursor in response to activation of a key that is in close proximity to a pointing device integrated with the keyboard and apart from the keys (Col. 4, Lines 15-36).

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Regarding Claim 32, Franz et al. teaches moving the cursor comprises moving the cursor to a predetermined position on a graphical toolbar (Col. 5, Lines 44-48, Col.12, Line 53 to Col. 13, Line 2, Col. 14, lines 47-56).

Regarding Claim 33, Franz et al. teaches detecting the entry of a processor- based system includes detecting a time interval between keystrokes (Col. 14, Line 47 to col. 15, Line 16).

Regarding Claim 34, Franz et al. teaches restoring the moved cursor to a position on the graphical user interface for text entry (Col. 16, Line 66 to col. 17, Line 5, Col. 22, Lines 41-48).

Regarding Claim 35, Franz et al. teaches preventing a characteristic of the cursor from changing when designated keys on a keyboard are actuated (Col. 13, Line 66 to col. 14, Line 4).

8. Claims 7, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goodman et al. (6,100,875), Franz et al. (6,107,996) and Liebenow et al. (2003/0107557 A1) as applied to claims 1,3-6,8-11,13,14,17,18,21,22,26,27 and 29-36, above, and further in view of Thorne, III et al. (5,805,165).

Regarding Claim 7, Goodman et al. teaches an apparatus (Col. 2, Lines 9,10) comprising: a keyboard (Col. 3, Line 35); and a controller to detect when a processor based system enters a text entry mode (Col. 5, Lines 35-57 controller determines it is text entry or not; pointing device is operable) and to adjust a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting the key activation

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(Col. 2, Lines 9-11, Col. 3, Lines 45-56). And pointing device operable during text entry mode (Col. 5, Lines 35-58).

Franz et al. teaches a controller (Col. 10, Lines 38-46) to change a characteristic of a cursor of the pointing device to avoid inadvertent interruption of text entry in the text entry mode (Col. 13, Line 48 to Col. 14, Line 4 text entry is through key switches; cursor freezing (characteristic of cursor) takes place during the actuation of key switches) and a pointing device is operable during a text entry mode (Col. 11, Lines 14-40, Col.10, Lines 1-46).

Liebenow et al. teaches a processor based system enters a text entry mode and in response to detection of the entry into the text entry mode changing the mode of operation of a cursor to avoid inadvertent interruption of text entry (page 1, paragraph 10, page 2, paragraph 21, page 3, paragraph 28,29, teaches by disabling the driver it is freezing (characteristic of cursor) the cursor) and moving a cursor to a pre-selected area on a display device (page 2, paragraph 21) and a pointing device that is operable during text entry (page 2, paragraph 21,22).

However, Goodman et al. modified by Franz et al. and Liebenow et al. fails to teach the controller hides the cursor from view in response to detecting the key activation.

However, Thorne, III et al. teaches the controller hides the cursor from view in response to detecting the key activation (Col. 13, Lines 8-12).

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate teaching of Thorne, III et al. in Goodman et al. modified by Franz et al. and Liebenow et al. teaching for improvements in a cursor control movement and better cursor positioning control in a display.

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9. Claim 12,20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goodman et al. (6,100,875), Franz et al. (6,107,996) and Liebenow et al. (2003/0107557 A1) as applied to claims 1,3-6,8-11,13,14,17,18,21,22,26,27 and 29-36, above and further in view of Ito et al. (5,852,431).

Regarding Claim 12, 20, Goodman et al. teaches an apparatus (Col. 2, Lines 9,10) comprising: a keyboard (Col. 3, Line 35); and a controller to detect when a processor based system enters a text entry mode (Col. 5, Lines 35-57 controller determines it is text entry or not; pointing device is operable) and to adjust a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting the key activation (Col. 2, Lines 9-11, Col. 3, Lines 45-56). And pointing device operable during text entry mode (Col. 5, Lines 35-58).

Franz et al. teaches a controller (Col. 10, Lines 38-46) to change a characteristic of a cursor of the pointing device to avoid inadvertent interruption of text entry in the text entry mode (Col. 13, Line 48 to Col. 14, Line 4 text entry is through key switches; cursor freezing (characteristic of cursor) takes place during the actuation of key switches) and a pointing device is operable during a text entry mode (Col. 11, Lines 14-40, Col.10, Lines 1-46).

Liebenow et al. teaches a processor based system enters a text entry mode and in response to detection of the entry into the text entry mode changing the mode of operation of a cursor to avoid inadvertent interruption of text entry (page 1, paragraph 10, page 2, paragraph 21, page 3, paragraph 28,29, teaches by disabling the driver it is freezing (characteristic of cursor) the cursor) and moving a cursor to a pre-selected area on a display device (page 2, paragraph 21) and a pointing device that is operable during text entry (page 2, paragraph 21,22).

However, Goodman et al. modified by Franz et al. and Liebenow et al. fails to teach the adjusting the cursor comprises re-sizing (re-shaping) the cursor in response to detecting the selection of the at least one key.

However, Ito et al. teaches the adjusting the cursor comprises re-sizing (re-shaping) the cursor in response to detecting the selection of the at least one key (Col. 10, Lines 37,38).

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate teaching of Ito in Goodman et al. modified by Franz et al. and Liebenow et al. teaching for improvements in a cursor control movement, as well as re-shaping (re-sizing) the cursor and better cursor positioning control in a display.

Allowable Subject Matter

10. Claims 36 objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

11. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

An apparatus comprising: a keyboard to enable text entry; and a pointing device that is operable during a text entry mode; and a controller to change a characteristic of a cursor of the pointing device to avoid inadvertent interruption of the text entry in the text entry mode; wherein preventing a characteristic of the cursor from changing when designated keys on a keyboard are actuated ; includes preventing a characteristic of the cursor from changing when one of a shift key or control key is actuated.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

Response to Arguments

12. Applicant's arguments filed 06-30-2005 fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues the cited references do not recite or disclose changing of the characteristic of the cursor.

Examiner disagrees as specification of the application either does not recite or disclose changing of the characteristic of the cursor. However, changing of the characteristic of cursor (defined by Webster dictionary is trait of a cursor, which is to indicate a position, change of the characteristic is changing of the position or position related change) is taught by all the cited references.

Goodman et al. teaches an apparatus (Col. 2, Lines 9,10) comprising: a keyboard (Col. 3, Line 35); and a controller to detect when a processor based system enters a text entry mode (Col. 5, Lines 35-57 controller determines it is text entry or not; pointing device is operable) and to adjust a cursor of a pointing device in response to detecting the key activation (Col. 2, Lines 9-11, Col. 3, Lines 45-56). And pointing device operable during text entry mode (Col. 5, Lines 35-58).

Franz et al. teaches a controller (Col. 10, Lines 38-46) to change a characteristic of a cursor of the pointing device to avoid inadvertent interruption of text entry in the text entry mode

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(Col. 13, Line 48 to Col. 14, Line 4 text entry is through key switches; cursor freezing (characteristic of cursor) takes place during the actuation of key switches) and a pointing device is operable during a text entry mode (Col. 11, Lines 14-40, Col.10, Lines 1-46).

Liebenow et al. teaches a processor based system enters a text entry mode and in response to detection of the entry into the text entry mode changing the mode of operation of a cursor to avoid inadvertent interruption of text entry (page 1, paragraph 10, page 2, paragraph 21, page 3, paragraph 28,29, teaches by disabling the driver it is freezing (characteristic of cursor) the cursor) and moving a cursor to a pre-selected area on a display device (page 2, paragraph 21) and a pointing device that is operable during text entry (page 2, paragraph 21,22).

Duffield et al. teaches moving a cursor to a pre-selected area on a display device (Col. 4, Lines 34-42, Col. 4, Line 56 to Col. 5, Line 41, Label area i.e. cursor is not pointing in the same position).

13. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Conclusion

14. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Prabodh M Dharia whose telephone number is 571-272-7668. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8AM to 5PM.

16. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on 571-272-7681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

17. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

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may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

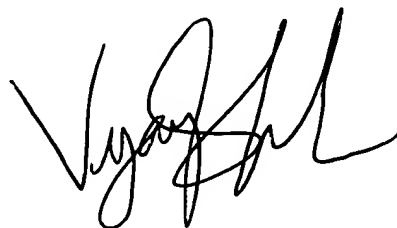
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

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AU2673

August 10, 2005

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vijay Shankar', with a stylized, cursive script.

VIJAY SHANKAR
PRIMARY EXAMINER